

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1900.

A SCHEME OF SUICIDE.

The folly of the would-be Hawaiian leaders of the Testa school passes comprehension. We have seen a great deal of it in the last seven years, but this proposal to hold aloof from American politics and wreak revenge on the men who made Hawaii American runs the whole gamut of stupidity and recklessness.

Every day we hear the threat that Hawaiians will hold together as independents, ranged on the color line, and see to it that "retribution" is dealt out. We believe the last specific threat, touching retributive measures, was made by the Independent, against the sale of Royal furniture. It is the boast of those people that they will get even with the haoles, though if a single one of them knew the resources of the haoles, "getting even," as they call it, would be the last thing thought of.

If Testa were a leader worthy of the name he would tell them that they are simply vested with the suffrage as an experiment and if the experiment should not work out to the advantage of Americans, the latter will promptly put an end to it. Congress, which is made up of Republicans and Democrats and white people will not tolerate a party which is made up of the professed opponents of Republicans and Democrats and white people. Suppose the Republicans and Democrats of Hawaii should unite and petition Congress to restore the property qualification to the suffrage, where would the native voter then be? If he wants to save his ballot he will cultivate the good will of the Republicans and Democrats by dividing up politically as other Americans do. To stand out and resist Americanism here is to try and push back the ocean with a broom.

Fortunately some of the Hawaiian leaders, men like Lauka, Achi, Parker, Kopekai, Bush and Kaulukou know better and are urging the natives to take their proper part in American politics. They are leaders who can lead—pilots who can get to a safe harbor. As for Testa and his like they have an unfailing tendency to steer their followers into the whirlpool and on the reef. Testa never yet brought the Hawaiians to a safe mooring. He and his friends encouraged the Queen to political suicide and they lured natives with false hopes for over seven years. Every scheme they tried to work proved abortive and yet they had ten chances to succeed in some of them where they will have one-tenth of one chance to succeed in their separatist movement. Testa is the Jonah of the native party who ought to be thrown off the Hawaiian ship to save it from running on the first convenient rocks.

ROBERTS THE MAN.

Lord Roberts showed good generalship by waiting at a secure base until he was completely ready to take the field in force and with an ample commissariat. The trouble with most generals belonging to the service of countries where the public and press away events is that they are goaded by thoughtless critics into doing things at which their better judgment rebels. Greeley's "On to Richmond" editorials precipitated Bull Run. But for the firmness of the War Department in resisting the yellow journals' demand for an "On to Havana" movement in the first weeks of the Spanish war, we might be fighting over Cuba yet. A desire to get in early and win the good opinion of the "promenade to Pretoria" party was the doom of Methuen, Gatacre, Warren, Buller, and in a measure White. They did not wait to get ready for meeting a brave foe that was entirely ready.

Roberts, knowing his business, takes his time. Taunts, jeers nor appeals dissuade him from careful strategy. He takes no unnecessary chances, and that is the reason he captured Cronje, forced the Boers to evacuate Bloemfontein and is now across the Vaal and the Zand. Stein said his burghers would fight at the Vaal, but Roberts had made it impossible for them to fight there to advantage. That is the kind of generalship our British cousins have been waiting for.

Has the Attorney-General been so busy trying to get another office without letting the people of Hawaii know it until too late to object, that he could not find time to do his duty towards the criminal class? Assuredly something must have been the matter when so many rascals were allowed to go free by grace of the Attorney-General's noble prosequi. In the recent case of the sailors who committed robbery and were able to escape prosecution by returning the money, a serious offence was committed against the canons of justice. It is lucky for the Attorney-General that he never had a chance to do this sort of thing in California as, aside from the personal inconvenience it might have caused, it would have lost him his only "pull" as a professional Hawaiian job-chaser.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The death of Chief Justice Albert F. Judd removes a noble figure of Hawaiian jurisprudence. For a quarter of a century Mr. Judd wore the ermine of his high court and never sullied it. There were times when he might have pleased his sovereign by a questionable decree, have won popularity for himself or have escaped some grave embarrassment, but he never wavered from the even line of duty. In those respects and in those of learning, dignity and sagacity he was an ideal judge. The longer his influence shall last in its accustomed sphere the stronger the Hawaiian bench will be.

Aside from his judicial labor Mr. Judd performed many eminent public services. He was always a safe counselor of Hawaiians and particularly of Hawaiian Kings. Once when the revolution of 1893 was being discussed from the platform in the drifthead, the Chief Justice, who made a short address said: "If the Queen had listened to my counsel she would still be on the throne." Every one present felt that this was true, for from the outset Mr. Judd had warned the sovereign of the inexorable consequences of certain acts and pleaded with her against the rashness of her policy. It was natural that he should not have wanted the monarchy overthrown for the mere sake of change or experiment; it was also natural that he should be willing to see it go, once the hope of its usefulness had passed. He loved Hawaii and wanted its government to stand for the highest aspirations of its people. Hawaii was his native land; his father had been one of the noble missionary band who had planted the seeds of Christianity here; his children were born on this soil. Why should he not have been, as he was, a loyal Hawaiian, mindful of the truest interests of this little island realm—the place of his cradle, of his public services and of that God's Acre which was to hold his grave?

It was Hamlet's sneer, "How soon we are forgotten!" But the hopelessness in that curt summary of human ending does not embrace a universal truth. True, for the most of us, the dead jurist's fellow citizens, time's effacing waves will not be long in doing their appointed work, but there is in the career of a just judge that which commands long remembrance. Who can name the Governors, the Vice-Presidents or many of the Senators of the earlier days of the American republic? Their memories are lost in mist. Not so with those of the men who are in the highest place of the loftiest tribunal of the republic. There is an almost contemporary familiarity in the names of Jay and Marshall, of Taney and Chase. These men made marks so wide and deep in the stone tables of the law that they cannot be forgotten while the decrees of great judges make rules and precedents for courts. It is the same with the memory of him whose death we mourn today. His mortal part will go to mingle with the earth; in one of the many mansions may be prepared a place for his immortal part; but his name will last among us because it is graven in the law by which we live. That body of jurisprudence will still survive in part, despite the change of political conditions here. Indeed it has passed by grace of quoted decrees into the judgments of the American bench and beyond that, every great University has, on the shelves of its law library, the collected decisions of the Chief Justice and his colleagues. Furthermore these same decisions have made or influenced island history in such a vital way that they cannot soon be forgotten; and while they live, the name of their author will live also.

As a journal which announced Mr. Judd's entrance to the bar; which urged and witnessed his elevation to the bench; which has made record of his public life during all these years, and which has never had cause to disagree with him, the Advertiser feels the personal element of loss. A good friend as well as a just Judge has gone beyond these voices. May peace go with him forevermore.

AGUINALDO GAINING GROUND.

The state of things in the Philippines is as bad as it can be without the actual and permanent defeat of the Americans. Talk about "breaking the back of the revolution" has been rife ever since the first months of General Otis' military adventuring, yet the main vertebrae of the native government seems to be as strong as ever. Aguinaldo vanishes only to reappear in some unexpected place at the head of a strong force. Filipino, defeated in pitched battle, break into guerrilla detachments and harass the Americans on every hand. Occasionally they capture and burn a town. Manila itself is full of revolutionary intrigues, and Aguinaldo's recruiting sergeants and tax-gatherers go to and fro within earshot of General Otis' sentinels.

The plain truth about the Filipinos is that they have hit upon a method of fighting which it is next to impossible to meet in "squadron and right form of war." Great commanders have often been balked by it. General Grant had to set apart 40,000 men to look out for places which Colonel Mosby was likely to attack with 500 men, and with all his

skill, and with the overwhelming numbers at his command, he was never able to lay hands on the rebel chief. It is admitted by military men that if the Southern soldiers had dropped their organization and gone in for guerrilla fighting they might have broken up the Union. The Spanish generals, after their armies had been beaten, fought Napoleon out of the Peninsula. Again, though she tried for over 300 years, was never sure of keeping the peace for five years at a time in either Cuba or the Philippines. She could do nothing with the guerrillas. In the American revolution the Carolinas were kept from the British by the partisan rangers of Sumpter and Marion.

We have not believed from the start that General Merritt, General Otis or any other general could solve a military problem which balked Napoleon and Grant and a host of lesser celebrities. So long as Aguinaldo has fens and forests to hide in, guns and ammunition to fight with, a friendly population to draw upon, and a long rainy season in which to recuperate, he will be able to keep the Philippines in a ferment. Actually, judging from results, he is now stronger in a military sense than he was at the close of his first year. His men have learned to fight, and his other resources have increased.

What is to be done? It is a question for the Civil Commission rather than for troops.

RESULT OF THE PRIMARIES.

The result of the primaries was a splendid showing for native Republicanism. The Hawaiians, instead of holding aloof and flocking by themselves in sullen enmity to things American, came out and signed the party roll and cast their first Republican ballots. No better answer could have been made to the Wilcox-Testa threat of a separatist movement. Taking these evidences of native good sense in connection with similar evidences in other islands of the group, and we have a very comfortable assurance indeed that no color line or policy of revenge will be permitted to intrude upon the good-natured rivalries of Hawaiian politics.

So many natives having come in, it is now in order to begin a campaign of education among them and get the rest. Political tracts in the native tongue and sound articles in the native press, and particularly good speeches explanatory of simple Republican doctrine, would do a great deal just at this time. There is a hunger for information about the meaning of Republicanism, which the party here should satisfy. The more that hunger is fed the better for Republicanism—for the grand old party has a record that makes votes for it, and none to apologize for or to conceal.

We have started well, and by keeping up the gait will have a clear majority of the voters of Hawaii with which to demonstrate what Republican local self-government means.

The plantations must have labor as a matter of course, but Heaven defend us from the presence of several thousand Spanish negroes from Porto Rico whom some decision of the Supreme Court may at any time establish as American citizens with the right to vote.

The east-bound rates on the trans-Pacific lines are to be arbitrarily increased on June 15th. It is a noticeable fact that while travel is becoming dearer on the Pacific it is growing cheaper on the Atlantic. For \$35 or \$40 one may cross the Atlantic very comfortably indeed, but a trip to Hawaii from San Francisco on no faster or pleasanter steamers costs \$75 and one to Yokohama \$200. Both rates are extortionate. In time of course, competition or a cheaper motive power than steam may bring them down but meanwhile travel will be handicapped.

The crater of Diamond Head could be made an ideal place for a cemetery by cutting a tunnel through the sides for access and as a means of giving a circulation of air. A very large acreage exists in the heart of the ancient volcano which is now useless and could never be put to better service, perhaps, than for human burial. The possibilities of getting a green and shaded cemetery, almost shut out from the world around yet convenient of access to the city; close at hand yet never in the way and draining into deep sea water, are such as to urge Governmental action at an early date.

The American press seems very well satisfied with Mr. Dole's appointment as Governor. It is taken as a matter of course and as an excellent promise of future good government for these islands. The general trend of sentiment appears in this extract from the New York Mail and Express:

If, as intimated from Washington, the President names Sanford B. Dole, who served as first President of the Hawaiian Republic, as the first Governor of the American Territory of Hawaii, he will be maintaining the high standard in character and ability fixed by his earlier appointments of officials in our island possessions. Mr. Dole is qualified by abundant experience and he is in hearty sympathy with the purposes of this government in Hawaii. With Wood in Cuba, Allen in Porto Rico, Judge Taft in the Philippines and Dole in Hawaii, there is no room for criticism of the President's policy toward the islands.

TRUE AND FAIR REPUBLICANISM.

The best friends of the Republican party are those who try to win the support of popular enemies are those who are willing to be responsible for bad men and bad methods.

Every time Republicanism has fallen into evil hands it has suffered in prestige, in votes and in opportunity for public service. The same is true of the Democratic party save in the city of New York where no matter what the ringleaders may do there are people enough of their kind to see them through with it nine times out of ten. Once in a while the rascals are overthrown but not often. Elsewhere in the Union their overthrow is never difficult.

There are many examples to prove how well it generally pays either party to keep its methods clean and put itself in the hands of its most unselfish leaders. The Democratic party of San Francisco is now uniformly victorious in municipal affairs. Why? Simply because it has turned away from the bosses and ballot-box stuffers, accepted the leadership of an honest man and thus won the esteem of honest people. Why is Hazen S. Pingree so strong at home? The reasons are the same as those which apply to Mayor Phelan. Despite Tammany Hall the New York Republicans carried their State in the last local election. From what did they derive their strength? Was it not from the public confidence in Theodore Roosevelt—a man who had fought machines and bosses all his life? Another question! Why is the Pennsylvania Democracy strongest when it is led by Pattison and why is Pennsylvania Republicanism weakest when it is led by Quay? Clearly because Pattison is a reformer and Quay a spoilsman. Why was Addicks turned down in Delaware? Because he was a boss.

No spoilsman is great enough to keep his party united and successful. Roscoe Conkling, the chief of the machine Republicans of his time, went to the wall with his party because his methods were bad. The national defeat of the Republicans in the State elections of 1882 was due to the stigma of machine politics brought upon them by Conkling, Platt and Arthur—machine politics which, in their final analysis, had produced a Gilean, who called himself a Stalwart of the Stalwarts. We lost the Presidential election of 1884 on the same account. Cleveland was believed to be anti-boss, anti-machine and anti-spoils and withal a strong proponent of civil service reform. On that account even the power and prestige of Blaine could not prevail against him.

The history of the Republican party since the second term of Grant proves that the moment that party acquires bossism it invites and secures defeat. Take up New York again with reference to the career of Boss Platt. Every nominee he has forced on the party for Governor was beaten at the polls; the only Republican nominees elected were those who, like Roosevelt, were known to be men whom Platt could not browbeat or cajole. On the Democratic side David B. Hill was more successful; but finally his methods strangled his leadership and retired him from public life. His party shared, in a measure, his disasters.

Here is Hawaii there is already the development of a Republican machine and an illustration in stuffed ballot-boxes and colonized polling-places of the influence of political crooks and their desire to rule or ruin—we might say rule and ruin. What is to be the outcome? Can we doubt that it will differ from what it has been elsewhere in the Union? Can we so discredit our decent Republicans as to assume that they will patiently endure what the Republicans of the Union, from Maine to California, have never endured long? That is not the way of Hawaii. Here more than in most places under the Stars and Stripes the people are determined upon pure politics and safe government. They risked their lives in the past for such possessions and they will not tamely surrender the ground they gained. They can be held by honesty and fair play; they are ready to work with any one who cares enough for the Republic to keep it clean, but they will not condone chicanery and fraud. Those who have come here to introduce such devices may as well get out of the party for the majority will have none of them.

Lassen Butte, a snow-clad, conical peak in Northern California, was the scene of California's latest volcanic eruption in the eighteenth century. Geologists think it was active about one hundred and twenty-five years ago. Of recent years and even in recent weeks the people living in the neighborhood have reported an appearance of smoke at Lassen's peak and the sound of rumbling noises. Shasta, too, has been more than once under suspicion. The region is spotted with lava and full of bubbling springs, some of them hot and all of them gaseous, and it has frequent earthquakes, hence it would not be astonishing to see volcanic outbursts there. Very possibly California would have fewer seismic disturbances if it had a vent like Kilauea to carry off imprisoned steam.

"Good."
"of pain or
"wind"
"attention to
"of purifying
"taking Hood's
Sarsaparilla. Then your
whole body receives good,
for the purified blood goes
tingling to every organ. It
is the great remedy for all
ages and both sexes.

Dyspepsia — "Complicated with
liver and kidney trouble, I suffered for
years from dyspepsia, with severe pains.
Hood's Sarsaparilla made me strong and
healthy." J. B. Emerson, Auburn, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine
which will cure the blood and
purify the system.

It is to be hoped that nothing will
prevent the choice of M. M. Estee of
California for Federal Judge. These
Islands might go farther and fare a
great deal worse.

Little and Cayless managed to be
sent to Washington as lawyers and to
stay there as place-hunters. We trust
their clients enjoy the smooth and
taking game and don't mind the ex-
pense.

So far Dewey has not captured a
delegate to the Kansas City Convention
and there are vague fears that he may
return to the Republican party in time
to impose his political remains on the
Philadelphia Convention.

Dr. C. B. Cooper will make an ex-
cellent member of the Board of Health.
His address before the Doctors some
months ago in regard to the plague was
in itself a body of credentials for a
place in the front line of local sanitary
defence.

Colonel Baden-Powell, if he manages
to hold Mafeking, will be one of the
most popular of all the heroes of the
South African war. The patience,
steadiness and courage he is showing
in the siege belong among the traits of
great soldiers.

The Washington Star says that Senator
McBryde of Washington is pressing
Judge E. Cayless of Honolulu for a
place on the Hawaiian bench. Who is
"Judge" Cayless? Has long associa-
tion with Prince Consort Bob Wil-
cox given Ed. Cayless a title by pre-
scriptive right?

It is a matter of inquiry, which will
soon be settled, whether the change in
the auspices of the postoffice will in-
sure city and rural free delivery of
mail. Both are practicable here, though
we believe it to be the rule that houses
must be numbered before city free de-
livery can be lawfully introduced.

The attempted fraud at Kailih, by
which the ballot box was stuffed, came
about, partly because of the looseness
and irresponsibility of our primary
voting system. We need here such
laws as were lately introduced at San
Francisco. With these it would neither
be possible to stuff the ballot box nor
to palm off party foes as party electors.
Now it is no trouble at all to do both.

The bubonic plague went from
Alexandria last year but has returned.
It went from Hongkong but returned.
It has reappeared in Osaka and may
be expected again in the near-by town
of Kobe. In Australia and on the
shores of the Red Sea the black death
is reaping a dreadful harvest. Clearly
the price of safety from this scourge in
places where it once had a foothold is
eternal vigilance. Here in Hawaii we
cannot afford to abate a single pre-
cautionary measure.

The Democracy is committed against
expansion and wants to have it turn
out badly. Whatever it can do to
prove that Hawaii, Porto Rico and the
Philippines were bad investments it
will assuredly do if the chance is given
to it. These islands could look for no
favors from a Democratic Congress and
President, hence those who have the
interests of Hawaii at heart will not
fall in with Democratic enterprises.
The Republicans made Americanism
possible here and they are the ones to
defend it.

The Queen can hardly be pleased at
Lord Salisbury's gratuitous fling at
the Irish people. Her Majesty, who is
the best English politician, seized a
favorable time to visit Ireland and
while there aroused an immense
amount of latent loyalty. The United
Kingdom was the more united because
of her tact and graciousness. Scarcely
had the Queen achieved this happy re-
sult when along came the Premier with
an obituary for Home Rule and a slur-
ring comparison of the Irish with the
disloyal Boers. Nothing could have
been said which is more certain to un-
do the Queen's good work.

"GOVERNOR"
SAID GAGEDole So Addressed By
the Secretary.

NO OFFICIAL NOTICE YET

President Receives Congratulations
Yesterday -- Affairs of the
New Territory.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

President Dole who is to be the first
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii,
was the recipient of many congratula-
tions yesterday. It was a busy day for
the President. In the morning Judge
Hartwell, just back from Washington,
paid his respects and had a lengthy
conversation with Mr. Dole concerning
the recent events at the capital of the
Nation.

Judge Hartwell gave an intensely in-
teresting review of the fight for the
Bill and the attitude of the Senators
and Congressmen.

All during the forenoon a steady
stream of visitors broke in on the regu-
lar business of the Government's
head. Mr. Dole stated to all that he
had received no official notification of
his having been made Governor nor
had any commission been forwarded to
him. He said that he was satisfied
though from the newspaper dispatches
that he had been appointed to the high
office.

President Dole yesterday received a
letter from Secretary of the Treasury
Gage, addressed to "Governor Sanford
B. Dole." It was in reference to the
assumption by the United States
of the bonded debt of Hawaii and to
the matter of the Postal Savings Bank.

President Dole said that he had not
considered at all the filing of those
offices which as Governor of the Terri-
tory will be at his command. The Min-
ister of Finance will be "treasurer;"
the title of the office of Attorney-Gen-
eral remains as it is. The Minister of
Interior becomes "superintendent of
public works." The Auditor-General
becomes plain "auditor." The land
commission is abolished, and the work
of the three men is entrusted to a com-
missioner of agriculture, board of prison
inspectors, and some other officers of
much the old title. Governor Dole
will make all of these appointments.
He will also appoint a high sheriff, an
office corresponding to that of Marshal.

All United States officers, including
judges, attorney-generals, marshal, col-
lector of customs, postmaster-general
etc., will be appointed by President
McKinley. Besides there will be many
minor positions of which the Governor
will have control. He will have a private
secretary at a salary of \$2,000 a
year.

President Dole asked a number of
prominent members of the local bar to
meet the Executive Council yesterday
afternoon to talk over the subject of
changes in Hawaii's laws by the Terri-
torial Act. It was decided to include
in a publication already arranged for,
the civil and penal laws with chapters
and sections numbered consecutively
so as to facilitate legal references. Al-
so the land laws which were revised
by Justice Frear according to the Bill
when first framed, will now be revised
to date and published. In regard to
the appropriation bills Judge Hartwell sub-
mitted telegrams which he had sent to
Secretary Hay and received from him:

"Occidental Hotel, San Francisco,
May 10, 1900.—Hon. John Hay, Sec-
retary of State, Washington, D. C.: Es-
sential that the President exercise with-
out delay the full power to direct ex-
penditures of public money in Hawaii
until first session of Territorial Legisla-
ture, given him by the act to provide a
government for the Territory of Haw-
aii. Trust President will by telegraph
authorize and direct payment of stated
salaries of all Hawaiian public officials
and employees, as new clerks and assistants
have been necessarily engaged for
increased work in postal, customs and
Board of Health service, whose salaries
are not heretofore provided for by leg-
islative authority. Such items in Coun-
cil of State acts two, three and four as
include unpaid bills, contracts, public
instruction, schools, fire department,
board of Health, interest on public
debt, waterworks, Attorney General's
and Judiciary departments are also of
pressing importance. Must not Con-
gress appropriate for salaries of Presi-
dential appointees, and for expenses of
postal and customs bureaus, such as
mentioned in act three? If so, perhaps
the President will call attention thereto.
Kindly telegraph to me any informa-
tion I can take to Mr. Dole by Coptic,
sailing at 1 o'clock Friday, on any or all
of these matters."

"A. S. HARTWELL."

Secretary Hay wired at once in reply:
"The President will approve and au-
thorize use of such money as may on
requisition be shown to be requisite and
proper. Let the Governor send on de-
tailed requisition at once."

"JOHN HAY."

Judge Hartwell says that if Secretary
Gage acts as he was inclined to when
he last saw him, Hawaii will be \$600,-
000 better off than was expected. Sec-
retary Gage believes that the debt of Haw-
aii was assumed some time ago, and
that the interest paid thereon since by
Hawaii should be returned by the National
Government. Judge Hartwell said yesterday:

"If the suggestion of Secretary Gage
is adopted, \$600,000 interest money on
the \$4,000,000 of the public debt assumed
by the United States will be allowed
by Congress. This view is sustained by
the solicitor of the treasury, and Mr.
Gage's assistant, Colonel Reeves. Sec-
retary Gage informed me that he would
send instructions by the Coptic to the
calling in of all the Hawaiian bonds and
redeeming them."